

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1935

SCIENCE TO HELP THE POLICE

How Criminal-Catching is Modernized

Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Police, has opened the newly organized police laboratory, attached to the Police College at Hendon. This will be the first laboratory to be attached in any way with Scotland Yard, and marks a development in increasing the efficiency of Scotland Yard.

The most modern developments in connection with ultra-violet light and infra-red photography are among the apparatus to assist in scientific criminal detection with which the laboratory is fitted.

Micrology, physics, biology, chemical analysis of all kinds, are among the sciences which it will be possible to adapt to police needs, but the full resources of the laboratory have not yet been disclosed.

Successful results have attended similar laboratories already in use in the provinces, particularly at Nottingham, and modern conditions make it no longer possible for Scotland Yard to rely, as they have hitherto done, on independent experts when seeking the aid of science to help their detective work.

The Hendon building will be used to train the students there in the routine uses of science, to acquaint them with the further possibilities of laboratory work linked with crime work, and also to assist Scotland Yard detectives in their current work.

Reg. Page
Rep. *[Signature]*
[Signature]

APR 28 1935

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1934

Scotland Yard Spurred By Crime

'Best Brains' Sought For Noted London Detective Force

BY OSCAR LEDIDING

LONDON.—Scotland Yard is sharpening its wits.

It seeks to keep a step ahead of the modern criminal who, it recognizes, has become increasingly skillful and scientific.

As a result, the grim, Thames-bank home of metropolitan London's crack sleuths and bobbies has become the focus of the greatest upheaval in the force's 104 years.

Police College Founded

Under the leadership of its commissioner, giant Lord Trenchard, whose deep bass voice has earned for him the nickname of "Boom," it has started out to obtain "a steady supply of the best brains from every available source."

Next spring the first class of 60 men will start a 15-months course at a new police college to be established where London's future police chiefs will learn everything from being at home in a dress suit to the intricate fundamentals of criminal investigation and detection.

Military Men Eligible

Two-thirds of the class will be selected from sergeants and constables in the force who are under 28 years of age while the remainder will be youths between 20 and 26 years who have obtained a university degree, who have passed a required examination at one of England's service schools or who have passed a competitive examination.

Another supply of "brains" is coming by direct recruiting to higher ranks of men from outside the service, most of whom to date have been selected after long military careers.

Then, a step has been taken to draw closer together the "yard's" two branches, the uniformed and the C. I. D., the famous detective branch that earned for Scotland Yard its place in history and fiction.



Young men with brains are to have preferment in Scotland Yard under reorganization plans announced by Lord Trenchard (right), commissioner of the noted London force. The headquarters, viewed here from the Thames embankment, house a police college whose first class will graduate in the spring. [Associated Press.]

The administration has been revamped and new appointments have been made which, Lord Trenchard says, are aimed "to insure that the two branches of the force shall not work in watertight compartments."

A centralized criminological laboratory, fully equipped for research work, also is under con-

sideration as an adjunct to the new police college.

The "yard," although often looked upon as a national institution, has, in fact, jurisdiction only in the metropolitan area of London and not even in the City of London proper. Men from the "yard" can step into an outside case only when they are asked.—A.P.

FILE
 403

SBK 872.

TRAINING OF THE LONDON POLICE

Rules For Entry To College: "Exam" Subjects

LONDON. — Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has announced the arrangements for training the men who will be the future police chiefs of London.

These men will be trained at the new police college at Hendon and will begin their police careers as junior station inspectors. During the first year 60 men will be educated at the college, one group starting in the late spring and the second in September. Two-thirds will be selected from serving sergeants and constables in the force who are under 38 years of age. The remaining vacancies will be selected from candidates between 29 and 26 years of age who have reached a certain educational standard—those who have obtained a university degree or have passed a required examination at Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Cranwell and others who pass a competitive examination.

The college course of instruction, which will last 15 months, will include all subjects likely to be of use to an officer. Students will be taught police organization and administration; law, first aid, criminal investigation and detection, drill and physical training, elementary riding and horsemanship, and simple veterinary instruction.

Qualifications

Accepted candidates will be provided free of charge with uniform, but will themselves have to provide a complete equipment, including a dinner-jacket suit, four dress shirts, and patent shoes. The qualifications require a man to be physically fit, of British nationality and parentage, not less than 5ft. 8in. in height, unmarried (except those who are at present in the force), and "in the opinion of the Commissioner in all respects suitable."

The competitive examination will be open to both outside candidates and men in the force; but "generally speaking, unless a competitor has reached at least the standard of the School Certificate examination, his prospects of success in the competition will be slight." The compulsory subjects of examination are English, general knowledge, and one of the following: modern language, general history, elementary mathematics, every day science. Fifty per cent. of the maximum

marks will be awarded on the interview with a candidate and his record. In addition, two of the following subjects must be taken: Latin, Greek, French, German, modern history, lower mathematics, higher mathematics, physics-plus-chemistry, and biology.

A fee of £4 will be required of candidates examined in London, and must be paid to the Civil Service Commissioners. A higher fee will be charged when a written examination is held elsewhere. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination.

At the conclusion of the course at the college an examination will be held by a board appointed by the Commissioner. Those who fail will be finally rejected—unsuccessful members of the Force reverting to their previous ranks. Those who pass will be posted to divisions for practical training. For those with no previous police experience it will last a year, spent as follows: Four months as a constable performing duty in uniform; four months as a constable performing detective and court duties and attachment to the Criminal Record Office and Finger Print Branch; two months as a section sergeant; and two months as a station sergeant.

All men attending the college will be ranked as junior station inspectors. Men from outside the Force will be paid £170 per annum, but will not be appointed members of the Force while at the college, and their time will not be reckoned as approved service for pension purposes. Policemen entering the college will receive £200 a year, less the economy deduction of 10 per cent. and the pension deduction of 5 per cent. Rent allowances will be paid to married men. All men when receiving the practical training course will be paid £225 per annum, less the economy and pension reductions.

College students will be liable to be dismissed for moral, mental, or physical unfitness; for unsatisfactory progress in their studies or physical exercises; if reported as not likely to become an efficient officer; or for disciplinary reasons.

As a condition of service no man will be allowed to marry without the Commissioner's sanction within four years of entering the college.

The first competitive examination will begin on February 20, 1934, and application forms must be sent in to reach New Scotland Yard not later than December 20 next. A booklet which can be obtained on application to the secretary, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1, contains full particulars of the method of entry, the qualifications required, the scheme of training, and the general conditions of pay and service.

FILE 72

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5611
Date	22 / 1 / 24

POLICEMAN OF THE FUTURE

Standard of Intellect and Dress

LORD TRENCHARD'S LITTLE BOOK

What the policeman of the future has to know—and wear—are set out with great particularity and wealth of detail in a booklet Lord Trenchard has issued for the information of those desiring to become candidates for the Metropolitan Police College.

The number to be taken into the college during the first year will be about sixty, divided into two groups, the first in the late spring and the second in September. Approximately two-thirds of this total will be selected (without educational examination) from those now serving in the Metropolitan Force as sergeants and constables who are still under 28 years of age (or in exceptional cases 30).

The remaining one-third, i.e., approximately twenty, will be taken in part by open competitive examination (in February) and in part (later in the year) by selection from candidates who have reached an educational standard regarded as sufficient to exempt them from any further educational test.

A Grim Syllabus

Those who contemplate taking the competitive examination are notified in the booklet that unless they have reached at least School Certificate standard their prospects of success are slight. The subjects of the examination bear out this statement fully. They are:

Part I.—Obligatory.

English, General Knowledge, Interview and Record, One of the following: A Modern Language, General History, Elementary Mathematics, Everyday Science, Latin, Greek, French, Modern History, Lower Mathematics, Higher Mathematics, Physics-plus-Chemistry, Biology.

A candidate may not offer more than two of the optional subjects. In the obligatory subjects the demands are not immoderate. For instance, the questions in General History will be "designed to test such knowledge and understanding of British History as a boy of the United Kingdom may be expected to have acquired at school by the age of eighteen. So much knowledge of foreign history is desirable as is necessary in order to understand the action of the country abroad and the action of other countries upon Britain."

Every-Day Science

In Everyday Science there is expected "such knowledge as a boy is likely to possess who has studied the subject intelligently at school up to the age of sixteen and has kept his eyes open."

But when the optional subjects are reached the atmosphere becomes more oppressive. Modern History is defined as:

British history, including British Colonial history, from 1660 to the present day, together with European history during the same period. European history will be treated mainly as affecting British history and with special reference to the following subjects:

Decline of the power of Holland.
The ambitions of Louis XIV.
The rivalry of England and France for Colonial Empire in India and America.
Frederick the Great and the rise of Prussia.
The French Revolution and the First Empire.
The unification of Italy.
Bismarck and the Union of Germany.
The action of Russia in the Near East, Middle East and Far East.
The causes and results of the Great War (1914-1918).

And biology includes "Comparison of the eggs of an animal (e.g., the fowl, the frog) with seeds," the rotation of crops and the relation of crops to the needs of horses and animals used for food.

The Missing Handkerchief

Those appointed to the college will be provided with uniform free of charge. But the plain clothes which they will have themselves to provide is a comprehensive wardrobe. The articles required are:

3 Pairs Flannel Trousers, 3 Tennis Shirts, 2 Pairs Shorts, 1 Sweater, 1 Pair Gymnastic Shoes, 1 Overcoat, 2 Lounge Suits, 1 Hat, 3 Shirts, 4 Vests, 4 Pairs Drawers, 6 Pairs Elastic Hose, 3 Pairs Stockings, 2 Suits Pyjamas, 1 doz. Collars, Dinner Jacket Suit, 4 Dress Shirts, Patent Shoes, 2 Pairs Ordinary Shoes, Suit Case, Cabin Trunk, Tooth Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Razor, and Clothes Brush.

Handkerchiefs, it will be noticed, are not mentioned.

FILE
JR

21/1
12

7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
No. D. 5611
Date 8. 1. 1924

THE NEW POLICE COLLEGE

Opening in Britain This Spring

FIRST EXAMINATION IN FEBRUARY

An official Scotland Yard statement issued last month contained further details of Lord Trenchard's scheme for reorganising the Metropolitan Police Force in accordance with the Government's White Paper.

It is announced that the New Police College will be opened in the spring. First competitive examination for entrants will be held in February, and that the "Anti-crime organisation" has been strengthened.

The statement also officially confirms that the authorities had acquired land and buildings at Hendon (formerly the London Country Club) for the purposes of the Police College.

As to the "anti-crime organisation," it is stated that six chief inspectorship posts have already been filled by "promotion from within the Force." Some appointments were made from the uniform branch and some from the C.I.D.

The announcement adds that the following retiring ages have been laid down for future entrants and for any others who may accept them as a condition of service:

Deputy Commissioner	60
Assistant Commissioner	60
Deputy Assistant Commissioner	57
Chief Constable	57
Superintendent	52
Chief Inspector	50
Sub-Divisional Inspector	48
Station Inspector	46
Junior Station Inspector	45

"Another important matter dealt with in the White Paper" the statement continues, "was the system of employment on gratuity. This system cannot be suddenly terminated by a stroke of the pen without considerable inconvenience to large numbers of firms, clubs and private persons and much dislocation of normal police duties."

"The problem is, therefore, being dealt with gradually, and arrangements designed to meet the special needs of each particular case will be made. It is anticipated that the gratuity system will have been brought to a definite end in six months' time."

Short Service Scheme

"A start was made at the end of August," the statement continues, "with the recruitment of constables on the Short Service basis." Up to November 21 eighty-two candidates had been accepted, and twenty-one were now in training at Peel House.

Further progress, it is pointed out, has been made in the task of providing facilities for sports, games and recreation. The land being acquired for the Police College and Training School at Hendon would be large enough to provide also a general sports ground for the police of that area. No suitable ground had yet been discovered for the Force in South London.

All the expenditure incurred up to date is met from funds placed at the Commissioners' disposal by generous friends of the Metropolitan Force, mainly anonymous, and it will be some years before the Force is likely to be able to dispense with such assistance. But a scheme has now

been inaugurated which will, it is hoped, eventually produce a steady and substantial income from the Force itself.

"All new entrants are being required to subscribe 3d. a week regularly, and those already in the Force are being invited to do the same."

FILE carefully
JBS